

TRANSACTIONS
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I. *A further contribution to our knowledge of African
Phytophagous Coleoptera, Part II.* By MARTIN
JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read October 15th, 1902.]

THIS paper is a continuation of the one published in these Transactions in 1901. It deals with the groups Halticinæ and Galerucinæ.

HALTICINÆ.

Haltica malvernensis, sp. n.

Metallic green with brassy reflection, the basal three joints of the antennæ more or less fulvous, thorax impunctate, the basal sulcus sinuate, extending to the sides, elytra strongly and closely punctured in semiregular rows, the interstices slightly rugose, tibiæ rather broad and deeply sulcate.

Length 4 millim.

Of a brassy green colour, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles very strongly raised, the carina very narrow, acutely raised and elongate, labrum and palpi blackish, antennæ extending rather beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous, the basal joint stained with æneous above, third joint one-half shorter than the fourth; thorax about one-half broader than long, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the sides very feebly

rounded, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse, the disc convex and shining, impunctate, the basal sulcus sinuate, not foveolate at the sides but extending to the latter and placed at a proportionately broad distance from the basal margin, scutellum blackish; elytra with very closely approached irregular rows of distinct punctures which are getting smaller towards the apex, the interstices, especially at the sides, rather uneven with some faint traces of longitudinal costæ below the shoulders, the latter prominent, the tibiæ of the male rather strongly widened anteriorly and sulcate, the male organ slender, slightly narrowed at the middle, the anterior margin nearly truncate, with a small central point, the upper surface sulcate at each side near the apex.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*); also Sedhion, WEST AFRICA (*C. Alluand*).

The general colour of this species, of which I have eight specimens before me, is not blue as is mostly the case in this genus, but a brassy green, and the punctuation of the elytra is proportionately strong and very close, and the tibiæ (at least in the male) are more dilated and more strongly sulcate than is usually the case, they may almost be called triangularly compressed.

Haltica pyritosa, Erichs.

It is at present almost impossible to refer with certainty any of the numerous species of *Haltica* from different parts of Africa which are before me, to Erichson's species without the type for comparison; I look, however, upon specimens from Mozambique, Zambesi R., Mashonaland, and West Africa as representing Erichson's species. The author gives the colour as "æneous"; all the specimens before me are cupreous above, and the elytral punctuation is comparatively strong and arranged in nearly regular and closely-approached rows; the male organ does not differ from that of several other closely-allied or perhaps identical species, but all the specimens from the above localities are decidedly of more elongate and parallel shape than those from South Africa before me, and I am able to separate them also by the sculpturing of the elytra.

Haltica cuprea, Jac.

This species was described by me in the Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1895, founded on specimens of entirely

cupreous colour above, and in which the elytral punctation is extremely fine and irregular as well as close; numerous specimens since received from Natal differ in having the thorax of a bright metallic brassy colour, but I am unable to find any other differences of importance, nor in that of the male organ; the latter is elongate and parallel, the apex rounded with a small projecting point at the middle, the upper surface below the anterior cavity is finely transversely wrinkled; the size of the insects differs rather considerably, some being much larger than others, but all are more oblong and convex than the species I refer to *H. pyritosa*.

Haltica cyanicollis, Jac.

The description of this species was published at the same time and in the same Journal as the preceding one, but whether the insect is really specifically distinct or only represents a local form I am unable to say. The size is larger than the largest specimens of *H. cuprea*, the thorax is metallic blue or greenish, and the basal sulcus is placed at a longer distance from the basal margin than is the case in the allied species; other differences consist in the strongly-punctured space in front of the eyes and the more distinctly-punctured elytra.

Dibolia thoracica, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head and thorax dark greenish, minutely transversely wrinkled, elytra dark bluish, microscopically punctured, posterior femora black at the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head greenish, minutely granulate or wrinkled, eyes elongate, occupying the entire sides of the head, frontal elevations absent, clypeus broad, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower four joints flavous, the others black, basal joint elongate, the following three nearly equal, terminal joints short; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles thickened, the entire surface covered with very fine transverse wrinkles, greenish, basal margin broadly and evenly rounded, scutellum small, black; elytra strongly convex, evenly rounded and widened towards the middle, bluish, with some extremely fine punctures, only visible under a strong lens, legs flavous, the apex of the posterior femora black, posterior tibiae

widened near the apex and strongly sulcate with a broad emarginate spur.

Hab. Frere, NATAL.

The colour of the thorax which differs from that of the elytra, and the peculiar finely-wrinkled surface form the principal characteristic characters of this species, of which two exactly similar specimens are contained in my collection.

Dibolia abdominalis, sp. n.

Piceous below, the basal joints of the antennæ and the abdomen more or less testaceous, above obscure æneous, eyes closely approached, upper surface finely or scarcely perceptibly punctured, the tibiæ and tarsi obscure flavous.

Length 3 millim.

Ovate and very convex, the head impunctate, greenish-æneous, the eyes very large and closely approached at the vertex, the intermediate space smaller than their diameter, antennæ flavous, the apical joints darker, second and third joint short, equal, the fourth the longest; thorax very short, three times broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles thickened, the median lobe somewhat pointed, the disc minutely transversely wrinkled, without punctures, elytra very convex, widened towards the middle, minutely punctured and obsoletely longitudinally sulcate, legs flavous, the posterior femora and the breast piceous, abdomen partly flavous.

Hab. Grahamstown and Dunbrody, S. AFRICA (*Rev. O'Neil*).

The punctuation in this species seems to vary from extreme fineness to absence of punctures, but I am not able to separate the specimens on account of any other differences; in most of them, the elytral punctuation is very fine and closely placed, but in one specimen no trace of punctures can be seen and the interstices are obsoletely sulcate; in all, the eyes are approached at the vertex (in one, probably the male, much more closely so), but the space separating them gradually widens.

Dibolia bimaculata, Jac. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1900).

Whether this species is identical with *D. maculata*, Har. (*Coleopter. Hefte*, xvi. p. 232), or a variety of it I am not able to say without seeing the type, but Harold describes

the insect as obscure æneous with the elytra blue posteriorly only, and with the interstices of the elytral punctured striæ likewise punctured. In *D. bimaculata* the first five joints of the antennæ (not four) are flavous, the entire upper surface is metallic-blue, and the elytra are punctured in closely-approached rows of rather irregular shape without extra punctures in the interstices. In other respects Harold's description is too short and gives no other details.

Dibolia affinis, sp. n.

Blackish-blue, the antennæ and legs black, thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra very finely punctate-striate, each with a large fulvous spot near the apex.

Length 3 millim.

Of elongate, subcylindrical shape, the head finely and sparingly punctured, dark blue, eyes widely separated, the intermediate space with a transverse groove, antennæ black, the second, third and fourth joints of nearly equal length, fifth slightly longer, four terminal joints thickened; thorax very strongly transverse, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the disc strongly, evenly and closely punctured, the interstices slightly aciculate; scutellum smooth; elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly, finely punctate-striate, the striæ not very distinct, and irregular, each elytron with a bright fulvous, nearly round spot near the apex; legs black, the tibial spur fulvous.

Hab. Bothaville, ORANGE FREE STATE (*Dr. Brauns*).

Again closely allied in coloration to the preceding species but differing in its larger size, the entirely black antennæ and legs, the strong punctuation of the thorax and the impunctate elytral interstices. I received a single specimen from Dr. Brauns in S. Africa.

Hespera maculicollis, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, finely pubescent, antennæ fuscous, thorax finely rugosely punctured, the sides with a fuscous stripe, elytra microscopically punctured, the lateral margins narrowly piceous, the breast, the apex of the posterior femora and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi piceous.

Length 2-3 millim.

Head finely rugose, obscure fulvous, frontal tubercles distinct but rather flat, antennæ extending beyond the apex of the elytra, fuscous, the base of each joint pale, second joint small, third shorter than

the fourth, rather widened as well as the following three joints, terminal joints more elongate and slender; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the surface rather depressed, very obsoletely transversely sulcate at the middle, finely punctured and pubescent, rather darker than the elytra, the sides with a narrow fuscous stripe, scutellum piceous; elytra pale testaceous, clothed with pale fulvous pubescence, the interstices minutely punctured, the lateral margins narrowly black, this colour however not quite extending to the apex; legs rather slender, tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior cavities open.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

In the specimen, which I look upon as the female, the antennæ are more slender, without widened intermediate joints, and the general size of the insect is larger.

Hespera pallida, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the antennæ fuscous, the base of each joint pale, upper surface pubescent, thorax transverse, minutely punctured and wrinkled, elytra extremely finely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head scarcely perceptibly punctured, frontal tubercles small and obsolete, antennæ extending beyond the apex of the elytra, fuscous, the base of each joint pale, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth, all the rest elongate and slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles slightly tuberculate, the surface minutely punctured and wrinkled and finely pubescent; elytra with a shallow depression below the base, sculptured like the thorax, under-side and the legs pale flavous.

Hab. Grahamstown, Pt. Alfred, S. AFRICA (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This species scarcely differs from the preceding in any other point except the coloration, in having no black markings of any kind; there are, however, four specimens before me which all agree with each other, and it is therefore unlikely that the insect is only a pale variety of *H. maculicollis*.

Eutoranus picturalus, sp. n.

Black, thorax testaceous, with several small black spots, strongly and remotely punctured, elytra very closely and finely punctured, black, a round spot near the scutellum, a transverse band at the middle, another semicircular band near the apex and the lateral margins, testaceous.

Length 5-6 millim.

Head strongly punctured near the eyes, black, shining, with a deep, concave groove between the eyes, clypeus very broad, convex, antennæ short, black, the second and fourth joint small and equal, the third elongate, the others transversely widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, broadly flattened, the anterior angles thickened but not produced, basal margin sinuate, preceded by a shallow transverse sulcus, the surface irregularly and rather deeply punctured, testaceous, with two small black spots at the middle near the anterior margin; another more indistinct spot is placed at the sides near the base; scutellum black; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, the black colour interrupted by a round spot near the scutellum, a transverse regular band at the middle not quite extending to the suture and another V-shaped band near the apex of each elytron, under-side and the legs black, posterior femora strongly widened, their tibiæ with a small tooth near the apex, claw joint strongly inflated, apical segments of the abdomen and the prosternum more or less testaceous.

Hab. Salisbury, MASHONALAND (*G. Marshall*).

Longitarsus barkeri, sp. n.

Apterous, ovate, black, shining, the antennæ, the anterior and intermediate legs and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi flavous, thorax impunctate, elytra very finely punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures obsolete near the apex.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations small and transverse, bounded by a straight groove behind, the carina acute, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints slightly fuscous at their apex, basal joint thick and sub-cylindrical, the following three of equal length, fifth joint much longer, apical ones slightly thickened; thorax subquadrate, the sides straight, the anterior angles strongly oblique, forming a slight tubercle before the middle, the disc rather convex, impunctate, black, shining, scutellum strongly transverse; elytra ovate, convex, distinctly widened at the middle, the apex of each rounded, the punctuation very fine and arranged in irregular rows anteriorly, irregular and scarcely perceptible near the apex; under-side and the posterior femora black, the rest of the legs flavous, metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

Smaller than *L. nigritula*, the antennæ entirely flavous,

the head differently sculptured, and the elytra more distinctly punctured in rows.

Longitarsus apicipes, sp. n.

Apterous, ovate, convex, black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi, fulvous, thorax impunctate, elytra strongly punctured in irregular double rows.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, black, shining, obliquely grooved above the eyes, frontal elevations indistinct, carina long and distinct, antennæ rather short, the lower five or six joints flavous, the rest black, the basal joint black above, the second and the following two joints equal in length, the fifth, longer; thorax transversely subquadrate, convex, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface impunctate; elytra gradually rounded and widened towards the apex, strongly convex, the shoulders not prominent, the punctuation comparatively strong, arranged in irregular double rows which get gradually finer towards the apex, the lateral margins accompanied by a distinct single row of punctures, under-side and the legs black, the extreme apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi fulvous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

The shape of this species differs from many others of this genus in the posteriorly-widened elytra, which attain the greatest width at the apex instead of the middle; the sculpture of the same parts and the colour of the legs are other distinguishing features of this species.

Longitarsus dunbrodensis, sp. n.

Apterous, elongate and narrow, dark greenish-aneous, the basal joints of the antennæ, the base of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, head and thorax minutely granulate and punctured, elytra truncate at the apex, sculptured like the thorax.

Length 2 millim.

Head rather broad, without any frontal elevations, dark greenish, lower portion of the face obscure fulvous, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower six joints fulvous, the others black, the second and third joint equal in length, the terminal joints distinctly thickened, subquadrate; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, subquadrate, the sides straight, or nearly so, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, the disc rather flat, extremely minutely and closely punctured, not very shining, scutellum broad,

bluish black, impunctate, elytra slightly widened towards the middle, the apex of each almost truncate, the punctuation similar to that of the thorax; posterior femora æneous at the apex, the base fulvous as well as the other legs and the posterior tibiæ, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This species is of a more peculiar shape and depressed appearance than any of its allies from the same country; the absence of any frontal tubercles, the extremely fine punctuation of the upper surface, the truncate elytra and comparatively short metatarsus will assist further in its recognition.

Aphthona barkeri, sp. n.

Ovate, black, thorax transverse, closely punctured, elytra very closely, strongly and irregularly punctate, posterior femora short and very thick, their tibiæ with a strong spur.

Length 3 millim.

Head broad, nearly impunctate, shining, the frontal elevations broadly transverse, bounded behind by deep grooves, the carina short, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint short, more or less flavous, the fourth and fifth as long as the preceding two joints together, the following slightly shorter; thorax transversely subquadrate, twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles thickened and somewhat oblique, the posterior ones rather obtuse, the sides with a narrow margin, the surface rather convex, closely and strongly punctured, the punctures irregularly placed, somewhat more closely at the sides than at the middle, scutellum broad, triangular, impunctate, elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, much more strongly and more closely punctured than the latter, under-side and the legs black, the posterior femora strongly thickened, ovate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

This species is well distinguished by its entirely deep black and shining colour and the strong and close elytral punctuation; the structural characters all agree with *Aphthona*; the anterior tibiæ have a very small spine, the claws are appendiculate and the anterior coxal cavities are open; the prosternum is very narrow. I am not able to say anything with regard to the male organ as I seem to have only female specimens before me.

Aphthona similis, sp. n.

Black, shining, the lower four joints of the antennæ flavous, thorax transverse, finely and sub-remotely punctured, elytra more strongly punctured in closely approximate rows.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, shining, black, the frontal tubercles obliquely transverse, the carina acutely raised, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the second to the sixth joint flavous, the second and third joints short, equal, terminal joints slightly thickened and shortened; thorax twice as broad as long, with the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles thickened and slightly obliquely produced, and the surface very distinctly but not very closely punctured; scutellum broad, impunctate, elytra scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approximate rows, distinct to the apex, under-side and the legs black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Malvern. NATAL (*C. Barker*).

At first sight this species exactly resembles *A. barkeri*, but it is quite distinct, the thorax has not the narrow lateral margin of the allied species, and the sculpturing of the upper parts is different and much less strong, the antennæ have the second and the following five joints flavous, and the metatarsus of the posterior legs is elongate. I have received three specimens from Mr. Barker.

Aphthona senegalensis, sp. n.

Flavous, shining, the apical joints of the antennæ and the posterior femora piceous, head and thorax impunctate, the sides of the latter straight, elytra not perceptibly punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of broadly ovate shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but broad, deeply grooved behind, the clypeus very broad, the space between the antennæ but little constricted, the labrum and palpi obscure piceous, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, piceous, the lower four joints flavous, third and fourth joints equal, not much longer than the second one, the apical joints slightly thicker and scarcely shorter, thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface impunctate with an obsolete longitudinal groove near the lateral margins, elytra smooth and impunctate, flavous, under-side of the latter colour, the posterior femora piceous, their tibiæ strongly widened

towards the apex, with a strong spur placed at the outer edge, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; abdomen finely pubescent.

Hab. SENEGAL.

A comparatively robust and large species, distinguished by the straight lateral margins of the thorax and the impunctate upper surface: the prosternum is extremely narrow, and the legs with the exception of the posterior femora are of entirely flavous colour.

Aphthona bimaculata, sp. n.

Head and the under-side obscure piceous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax pale fulvous, the latter finely punctured, elytra pale flavous, very closely and distinctly punctured, the suture, the sides and an elongate spot below the middle, piceous.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex nearly black, the lower portion fulvous, frontal tubercles obsolete, clypeus thickened, very broad at the base, pale fulvous, antennæ short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second joint thicker but not shorter than the third one, terminal joints slightly thickened, about one-half longer than broad; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, anterior angles slightly oblique, the disc with a very obsolete transverse groove near the base, remotely and finely punctured, the punctures rather shallow, the surface pale fulvous, stained with some very obsolete darker spots, scutellum piceous; elytra pale flavous, very closely and finely punctured with an obsolete short longitudinal costa below the shoulders, the suture and lateral margins narrowly piceous, each elytron with another short piceous longitudinal stripe below the middle, under-side and the posterior femora piceous, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the first named widened towards the apex, armed with a distinct spine; the spine of the posterior tibiæ is placed at the outer margin; prosternum narrow, coxal cavities open.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

It will not be difficult to distinguish this proportionately large and well-marked species, of which I received a single specimen from Mr. Barker.

Podagrica impressipennis, sp. n.

Ovately rounded, very convex, black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head, thorax and legs fulvous, thorax transverse, impunctate, elytra extremely finely and irregularly punctured with

a short transverse depression below the shoulders impressed with some deeper punctures.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of the shape of a species of *Sphaeroderma*; the head impunctate, with a transverse groove between the eyes, frontal elevations small, clypens rather widened between the antennæ, palpi thickened, the apical joint conical, antennæ filiform, the lower six and part of the seventh joint pale fulvous, the rest black, second and third joint short, equal, the following elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded from the middle to the apex, the anterior angles blunt, the median lobe of the posterior margin nearly straight at the middle, each side of the same margin provided with a small notch, the surface entirely impunctate, reddish-fulvous, scutellum black, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, strongly convex, finely punctured in irregular rows, with a short but deep transverse depression below the shoulders within which the commencement of deeper rows of punctures are placed, apex of the elytra nearly impunctate, legs rather robust, fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, anterior coxal cavities closed, prosternum elongate and narrow.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

This species has entirely the shape and coloration of *P. indica*, Fab., but differs in the short second and third joints of the antennæ and the deeply punctured elytral depression. I received a single specimen from Mr. Barker; another one in my collection has only the first four joints of the antennæ fulvous but agrees in all other respects.

Crepidodera carinipennis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the outer joints of the antennæ black, thorax with very deep and broad sulcus, finely punctured, elytra very closely and rather strongly punctate-striate, metallic dark green, with an acute ridge from the shoulders downwards.

Mas. Antennæ long and robust, the basal joint strongly thickened.

Fem. Antennæ shorter and thinner.

Var. Thorax and elytra dark blue.

Length 4 millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head finely wrinkled at the vertex, the frontal elevations very strongly raised, subquadrate, clypeus triangularly raised, antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the basal joint strongly thickened and subquadrate in the male insect, fourth

joint very slightly longer than the third; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely thickened and produced outwards, the surface convex, finely and sparingly punctured, the basal sulcus very broad, bounded at the sides by an acute, slightly-curved ridge, the sulcus with some deeper punctures anteriorly, scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the base slightly raised, the disc very closely punctured in rows, bluish green, the shoulders prominent and joined by an acute ridge which extends nearly to the apex; this ridge is preceded by a more feebly raised one near the apex, and the space between the outer ridge and the lateral margin is concave; legs robust, fulvous, all the femora thickened, the intermediate tibiæ dilated at the apex.

Hab. Drakensberg, NATAL (*G. Marshall*); Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

This is rather an aberrant species, the male of which resembles much in shape and colour the Central American genus *Plectotetra* especially in the structure of the antennæ. The sculpturing of the elytra will at once distinguish the species. The single specimen sent by Mr. Barker only differs in the entirely blue upper surface and the less strongly developed elytral costæ.

Crepidodera marshalli, sp. n.

Obscure piceous below, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head (the vertex excepted) thorax and the legs fulvous, elytra very strongly and closely punctate-striate, metallic green.

Length 3 millim.

Head rather elongate, impunctate, the vertex metallic green, frontal elevations broad and strongly raised, carina acute, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint one-half longer than the second one; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, rather convex, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, anterior angles thickened, the base with a deep transverse groove which does not extend to the lateral margins, the entire surface impunctate, scutellum black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders rather prominent, the base slightly raised, the punctuation very strong and closely arranged in not very regular double rows here and there, finer at the apex, legs and the extreme apex of the abdomen more or less fulvous; posterior tibiæ with a small spine; prosternum rather narrow

Hab. Drakensberg, NATAL (*G. Marshall*).

The general coloration of this little species agrees with that of many of its allies, but the metallic-green vertex of the head and the strong and close elytral punctuation distinguish the species from any of its African congeners.

Crepidodera uniformis, sp. n.

Flavous, the apical joint of the antennæ infuscate, thorax transverse, impunctate, the basal sulcus deep, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, flavous, the sutural margin narrowly obscure piceous.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, of darker colour than the rest of the upper surface, obliquely grooved between the eyes, without any frontal tubercles, the clypeus broad and flat, impunctate, antennæ about half the length of the body, flavous, the apical joint fuscous, the second one about one-half shorter than the third, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, narrower in front than at the base, the sides rounded, the angles distinct but not produced, the surface impunctate, with a deep transverse sulcus at the base, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove which extends upwards a little way beyond the sulcus, scutellum triangular, flavous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures much finer at the apex, the interstices extremely finely punctate, only visible under a strong lens, the sutural margins narrowly piceous, under-side and the legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

I have received two specimens of this species which will be easily recognized by the general flavous coloration, the dark elytral suture, and the absence of any frontal elevations.

Lypnea africana, sp. n.

Elongate, flavous, the outer joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax transverse, nearly impunctate, the base with a transverse sulcus, elytra finely punctate-striate.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations nearly contiguous, transverse, antennæ filiform, black, the lower two joints flavous, third joint one-half longer than the second one, terminal joint more slender and elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides very feebly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the base with

a shallow transverse sulcus, bounded at the sides by a short perpendicular groove, the surface with a few minute punctures, shining, flavous; elytra slightly wider at the shoulders than the thorax, elongate, subcylindrical and parallel, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate; under-side and the femora flavous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ unarmed, posterior ones with a minute tooth, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Umtali, MASHONALAND (*G. Marshall*).

I can find no characters of any importance to separate this species generically from Baly's Eastern genus *Lypnea*, with which it has not only the structural characters in common but also the coloration, except that of the tibiæ and tarsi; the elytral punctuation also is very fine, not strong. *Poëphila*, Weise, differs in the finely pubescent eyes, the quadrate thorax, and the shape of its sulcus and in the longer metatarsus; the present is the first African representative of this genus.

Livolia, gen. n.

Body narrowly elongate, glabrous, head broad, the frontal tubercles obsolete, eyes small, antennæ filiform, the terminal joints slightly thickened, thorax subquadrate, constricted at the base, the surface with a transverse groove near the base, extending to the lateral margins, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, punctate-striate, posterior femora very moderately thickened, their tibiæ with a small spine, the metatarsus scarcely as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum narrow between the coxæ, the anterior cotyloid cavities closed.

This genus is proposed for a very small species of *Halticidæ*, having the appearance of a species of *Corticaria* and affinities with *Crepidodera*; the very obsolete frontal tubercles of the head, the thoracic sulcus which is placed close to the basal margin and extends to the sides, as well as the but slightly thickened posterior femora and unarmed anterior tibiæ separate the genus from the last-named one and those allied to it; it seems a transitional form between the *Halticinæ* and *Galerucinæ*.

Livolia sulcicollis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the breast and abdomen black, thorax strongly and

remotely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate.

Length 2 millim.

Head broad, impunctate, fulvous, shining, the eyes small, widely separated, clypeus wide at the base, palpi thin and slender, antennæ half the length of the insect, fulvous, the basal joint strongly and suddenly thickened at the apex, the second joint longer than the third, the latter and the fourth equal, the terminal joints thickened, thorax about one-third broader than long, the sides rounded and widened at the middle, the base distinctly narrower than the anterior portion, the angles acute, the basal sulcus narrow but deep, the disc rather convex, strongly but remotely punctured, scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, rather depressed, finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, elytral epipleuræ broad; under-side black, legs fulvous, tibiæ slightly widened towards the apex, non-sulcate, the four anterior femora scarcely less widened than the posterior ones, the first joint of the anterior tarsi of the male, dilated.

Hab. Salisbury, MASHONALAND (*G. Marshall*).

I have received three specimens of this curious little species from Mr. Marshall.

Weiscana barkeri, sp. n.

Under-side nearly black, upper-side obscure testaceous, finely pubescent, terminal joints of the antennæ and the head fuscous or piceous, thorax with three piceous spots (more or less connected), elytra opaque, narrowly margined with black, legs testaceous, tarsi piceous.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Head rugose, the vertex blackish, the clypeus strongly triangularly convex, flavous, labrum piceous, margined with testaceous, antennæ robust, blackish, the lower three or four joints testaceous at the base, third joint slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints thickened; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles obtuse, the disc with three obsolete depressions, rugosely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate, the surface with a central marking and two lateral black markings, sometimes connected in shape of \wedge ; scutellum fuscous; elytra clothed with very fine silky pubescence, opaque, very finely transversely wrinkled, without distinct punctuation, obscure testaceous, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly black; legs testaceous, the femora stained with fuscous as well as the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi, claws with a basal tooth.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

I received four specimens from Mr. Barker.

GALERUCINÆ.

Genus *Diacantha*, Chev.

I cannot agree with Weise in his definition of this and the allied genera (*Deutsche Ent. Zeitsch.* 1901, p. 274). He has evidently overlooked the type *D. bispinosa*, Oliv. Chevrolat in his diagnosis of the genus in D'Orbigny, *Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Naturelle*, p. 718, iv, quotes 12 species mentioned by Dejean in his catalogue. These are—*D. picea*, Fab.; *spinosa*, Oliv.; (*bispinosa*) *festiva*, Dalm.; *unifasciata*, Oliv.; 11 *punctata*, Dej.; *Dregei* (6 *pustulata* = *tricincta*, Chev.); *fuscitarsis*, *gloriosa*, *testudinaria*, Dej.; *unipunctata*, Chev., et *generosa*, Dej.

Of all these only *D. bispinosa* and *D. dregei* belong to *Diacantha* as defined by Chapuis, and the first named must undoubtedly be taken for the type. In this species the claws are *bifid* and the male has two elytral tubercles at the base; most of the other species named above belong to entirely different genera, thus *picea* is the genus *Stenoplatys*, Baly, 11 *punctata*, Dej., is an *Aulacophora*, etc. Harold gives *D. bidentata*, Fab., as the type of the genus *Diacantha*, but as this is not one of the species mentioned either by Chevrolat or Dejean, it cannot be looked upon as the type. Chapuis was therefore perfectly right when he established the genus *Hyperacantha*, in which the claws are appendiculate, and his genus must be accepted. Weise has not said which species he looks upon as the type, and has not mentioned the only true *Diacantha* of Chevrolat's list *D. bispinosa*. A typical specimen of this species is contained in the British Museum, and I am indebted to Mr. Gahan for his examination of the specimen and the other details given above concerning the genus.

Hyperacantha bituberculata, Fab.

According to Mr. Gahan the specimen contained in the British Museum is certainly the typical *bituberculata*, Fab., and named so by Dejean himself and also by Chevrolat. Weise expresses a doubt that I had this species before me when I remarked on it in *Novitates*, 1894, and gives the last abdominal segment of the ♀ with three deep

incisions; this is a mistake, as in *H. bituberculata* this part is only very slightly concave, and Weise's insect must represent another species. In the British Museum specimen the elytral fulvous margin is only just visible.

Hyperacantha abdominalis, Duv., C. Rend. Belg. Entom. Soc. (1891, July).

Hyperacantha abdominalis, Jac., the Entomologist (1891, May).

On account of my name having the priority of two months, I alter that of Duvivier's to *H. duvivieri*.

Hyperacantha abdominalis, Jac.

In the Entomologist for 1891, I have described this species from specimens obtained at the Transvaal and other localities in Africa. The typical form has a reddish fulvous upper surface, the elytra are narrowly margined with black, and have a transverse black band at the middle, the under-side is black with the exception of the flavous last segment. I have lately received other specimens from the Umkomaas Mountains in Natal, obtained by Mr. Guy Marshall, which I am quite unable to separate from the type structurally, although one specimen only resembles it in the coloration of the upper surface; in this specimen, however, the under-side is entirely flavous; the others represent the following varieties.

Var. (a) Elytra margined with black at the anterior half only, the transverse band narrower, not extending to the suture, under-side flavous, general size much smaller.

Var. (b) Elytra with a small black stripe at the lateral margins from the base to the shoulders and a small spot at the middle of each elytron, under-side and the femora black.

Var. (c) Upper- and under-sides entirely flavous.

In all these varieties the tibiæ have the apex black and the tarsi are entirely of that colour as is the case in the type. The insect seems to be subject to a very great amount of variation in regard to colour and also to size; the general shape is broadly ovate and convex. I cannot find any differences in the antennæ or the sculpture.

Hyperacantha apicipes, sp. n.

Broadly oblong, testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) the breast, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, thorax strongly

transverse and sulcate, impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured, black.

Length 6 millim.

Of broadly ovate and convex shape, the head impunctate, testaceous, strongly transversely grooved between the eyes, the carina narrowly acute, palpi piceous, antennæ slender, the third and following joints elongate and nearly equal, terminal joints more slender, the basal two testaceous, the rest, black; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards but blunt, the disc impunctate, with a deep and straight transverse sulcus near the middle, pale testaceous, scutellum black; elytra very convex, widened towards the middle, extremely finely and rather closely punctured, black and shining; under-side and the legs testaceous, the breast, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, the tibiæ all mucronate, the claws appendiculate; the last abdominal segment of the male trilobate, the median lobe with a deep fovea.

Hab. Ulundi, NATAL (*G. Marshall*).

A species of broadly ovate shape of which I received two specimens, one of which showing traces of paler spots on the elytra, probably due to immaturity.

Hyperacantha militaris, sp. n.

Testaceous or fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, thorax transverse, impunctate, deeply sulcate at the sides, elytra impunctate, with basal depression, black, the basal third portion fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex fulvous, the lower portion generally paler in colour, frontal elevations transverse, carina acute, antennæ black, the lower three joints more or less testaceous, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded anteriorly, slightly constricted at the base, the disc impunctate, with a rather deep transverse sulcus at each side, scutellum fulvous or testaceous, elytra widened posteriorly, the lateral margins flattened and widened below the shoulders, the base with a distinct transverse depression, fulvous or testaceous, this colour occupying the basal third portion, the rest of the surface black; under-side, the femora and the base of the tibiæ testaceous, their lower portion and the tarsi black, the latter appendiculate, all the tibiæ mucronate.

Hab. Dar es Salaam, EAST AFRICA; also ZANZIBAR and DELAGOA BAY.

This is one of the smaller species which is well distinguished by its coloration; in some specimens, however, the black elytral portion includes a larger or smaller spot or space of the fulvous ground-colour; in the male, the last abdominal segment has the median lobe of transversely subquadrate and flattened shape.

Luperodes nigrotibialis, sp. n.

Oblong, very convex, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi and the under-side black, upperside testaceous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate like the elytra.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, pale fulvous, shining, frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate, carina broad, convex, labrum black, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the base of each joint more or less fulvous, second one one-third lower than the third, the latter about half the length of the fourth joint; thorax scarcely broader than long, convex, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles thickened, the surface entirely impunctate, testaceous; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, very slightly widened below the middle, impunctate, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; under-side black, the femora flavous, tibiæ with a long spine, black like the tarsi, the metatarsus of the posterior legs rather longer than the following joints together, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Grahamstown, S. AFRICA (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Of less than half the size of *L. sulphuripennis*, Jac., and with black antennæ tibiæ and tarsi, but otherwise similar to the last-named species.

Luperus dumbrodyensis, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, subdepressed, flavous, thorax subquadrate, nearly impunctate, elytra extremely minutely punctured, rather flattened.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex more or less obscure piccous, shining, frontal tubercles strongly raised, transverse, carina small but distinct, antennæ entirely flavous, extending below the middle of the elytra, the third joint one-half longer than the second one; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded at the middle, with a very narrow margin, anterior angles slightly thickened, not produced, the disc only perceptibly punctured when seen under a

strong lens, the sides with an obsolete fovea, scutellum flavous; elytra somewhat flattened, very finely but distinctly punctured, the suture slightly infuscate, legs flavous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

Of this species I received a male and female specimen from the *Rev. O'Neil*, taken "in cop.;" the first-named sex is smaller than the female, the under-side is stained with piceous, and the last segment of the abdomen is rather deeply sulcate. The species is very closely allied to *L. weisei*, *Jac.*, and *L. verticalis*, *Jac.*, but differs from both in being of narrower, smaller, and more depressed shape, and in the entirely flavous antennæ; the sides of the thorax in *L. weisei* are also more strongly constricted at the base, and the disc is more convex and without any depressions.

Luperus tugluensis, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ very long, their basal three joints, the thorax and the anterior legs, flavous, thorax impunctate, elytra minutely punctured, flavous, narrowly margined with black.

Length 4 millim.

Narrow and elongate, the head black, impunctate, the clypeus, labrum and the palpi flavous, frontal elevations strongly raised, broad, antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the lower three joints and the apex of the fourth and fifth joint flavous, the third longer than the second but much shorter than the fourth joint; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded before the middle, the angles distinct, the surface impunctate, flavous, scutellum black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, very finely and closely punctured, margined with black, the suture more broadly so; under-side and the legs black, the anterior ones flavous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Upper Tugela, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

Of this distinctly-marked species I received a single specimen ($\frac{1}{2}$) of *Mr. C. Barker*; the protruding apex of the penis is straight and acutely pointed.

Luperus malvernensis, sp. n.

Below black, above testaceous, clypeus, thorax and the femora flavous, antennæ piceous, thorax subquadrate, with a shallow lateral

fovea, minutely punctured, elytra very closely and finely punctured, the suture narrowly fuscous.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head black at the vertex, impunctate and shining, the frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, carina acute, flavous like the clypeus, labrum and palpi black, antennæ rather long and slender, piceous, the third but slightly longer than the second but much shorter than the fourth; thorax but little broader than long, flavous, very minutely granulate and punctured, with an obsolete depression at each side, lateral margins feebly rounded at the middle, anterior angles thickened, scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very feebly transversely depressed below the base, extremely closely and finely punctured, obscure testaceous (sometimes fuscous) with the suture narrowly piceous or fuscous; under-side black, the femora flavous, metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*); Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

This *Luperus* may easily be mistaken for *L. inconspicuus*, Jac., from Mashonaland, with which it has the same coloration in common, but in that species the vertex of the head is finely granulate and not shining, the clypeus is black and very broad as well as the frontal elevations, the thorax is more transversely shaped, and the legs are generally entirely dark coloured.

Apophylia, Chev. (nec Chapuis).

This genus has been entirely mistaken by Chapuis, Allard, and myself. The description given by Chapuis of *Apophylia* does not apply to the type at all; the latter is the *A. chloroptera*, Thoms., who is the first who characterized the genus, and that insect belongs to the genus known at present as *Malaxia*, Fairm. = *Glyptolus*, Jac. This latter name, therefore, cannot stand, and all the species placed in it must be placed in *Apophylia*. *A. tricolor*, Fab., and others must receive another generic name as they do not belong to *Apophylia*. It is difficult to know what insect Chapuis had before him when he drew up his description of the genus; he gives as the type *A. smaragdina*, Dej. (a catalogue name), and says that the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are mucronate; but this is an error,

as *A. smaragdina*, Dej., undoubtedly is also a *Malaxia* in which the tibiæ are all unarmed. I have seen specimens, named by Chevrolat *A. smaragdina*, which certainly represent the last-named genus. This is also the case with *A. murina*, Gerst., and *A. nobilitata*, Gerst., of which a figure is given and which belong to *Malaxia*. I am indebted to Mr. Gahan for his assistance in clearing up the above synonyms.

Pseudapophylia, gen. n.

Elongate, antennæ filiform, thorax transverse and short, with an obsolete transverse depression, scutellum broad; elytra elongate and parallel, finely rugose, their epipleuræ broad anteriorly, indistinct below the middle; legs robust, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ with a small spine, the posterior ones unarmed, their metatarsus as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cavities open.

Type. *P. smaragdipennis*, Jac. (sub *Apophylia*).

I am obliged to place this species in a special genus, as it has nothing to do with *Apophylia* (now *Palæophylia*), under which name I described it (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1888); the thorax differs quite in shape, being transverse and short as well as obsoletely sulcate. It was perhaps this species which Chapuis referred to *Apophylia*.

Palæophylia, gen. n.

Antennæ filiform, the second to the fourth joint gradually lengthened, eyes entire, thorax transverse, the sides, the posterior angles and margin rounded, the surface rather convex, without depression, elytra generally metallic, finely rugosely punctured, their epipleuræ very broad, gradually narrowed towards the apex, the anterior and the intermediate tibiæ mucronate, the posterior ones unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum invisible, anterior coxal cavities open.

Type. *P. tricolor*, Fab.

In this genus will have to be placed, besides the type (the oldest described species) the *Apophylia tricolor* of Gemminger's Catal., the following species, all described under *Apophylia*—*P. borrei*, Alld.; *P. maculicollis*, Alld.; *P. bipunctata*, Alld.; *P. viridiniticus*, Alld.; *P. nigritarsis*, Jac.

Whether the other species described by Allard belong to the same genus, is doubtful. Of those mentioned above, however, I was able to compare the types, so that there is no doubt about it. *A. marginata*, Jac., has, as I now find, entirely unarmed tibiæ and elytral epipleuræ which are absent below the middle; this insect must therefore find another place, although the general appearance and structure is that of the genus here proposed.

Palæophylia granulosa, sp. n.

Metallic green below, the antennæ and legs fulvous, above less shining, minutely granulate, thorax subquadrate, the extreme lateral margins fulvous, elytra minutely punctured and granulate.

Length 5 millim.

Head entirely impunctate, the frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised and shining, carina short but distinct, labrum flavous, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint half the length of the third, fourth and following joints slightly longer than the third; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the angles obtuse, the surface rather convex, without impressions, bright green, minutely granulate, scutellum impunctate; elytra parallel, sculptured like the thorax but with some minute punctures; underside more shining, green, the legs fulvous, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ with a small spine, posterior ones unarmed, the first joint of their tarsi as long as the following two joints together, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Upper Tongaat, Upper Tugela, NATAL (*C. Burker*).

Of this species I received several specimens which may be known by the silky green and finely granulate upper surface, and by the narrow flavous margin of the thorax; the last segment of the abdomen in the male has a longitudinal sulcus of fulvous colour; the antennæ in the female are shorter, and the abdominal sulcus is absent. I cannot identify this species with *A. Durivieri*, Alld. (*Comptes-rendus Ent. Soc. Belg.* 1889), although it is evidently closely allied, but Allard makes no mention of the flavous labrum nor similarly-coloured thoracic margins, nor does he mention the fine elytral punctuation.

Palæophylia semirugosa, sp. n.

Metallic green, the labrum, antennæ and the legs flavous, thorax finely granulate, the sides broadly flavous, elytra finely punctured and transversely wrinkled.

Length 6 millim.

Of exactly similar coloration to *A. granulosa* but larger, the frontal elevations transverse, the antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, the second and following joints gradually elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the disc minutely granulate, with some extremely fine punctures, bright green, the sides broadly flavous, this colour narrowed posteriorly; near the middle of the anterior margin a slight depression is visible; elytra closely and finely punctured, the interstices finely transversely rugose, legs flavous, the first joint of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated, the last segment of the abdomen deeply triangularly emarginate.

Hab. Upper Tongaat, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

Of this species I received a single specimen from Mr. Barker; the broad flavous margin of the thorax and the sculpture of the elytra will at once distinguish it from *A. granulosa*, which is also of general smaller size.

Malucosoma, Chev.

Although this name has been in use for a genus of *Galerucinae* ever since 1846, it is high time to change it, since it has long before that time been employed by Hübner for a genus of Lepidoptera. I am therefore reluctantly obliged to change it to *Exosoma*.

Exosoma burkeri, sp. n.

Under-side black or piceous, upper-side flavous, thorax transversely subquadrate, impunctate, elytra microscopically punctured.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations transverse, nearly contiguous, carina acutely raised, labrum and palpi flavous, antennæ in the male long and slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints slightly darkened, third joint twice as long as the second one, fourth joint distinctly longer than the third; thorax about one-half broader than long, of equal width, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles thickened but not produced, the disc rather convex, not perceptibly punctured, scutellum triangular, flavous, elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, closely and extremely finely punctured when seen under a very strong lens; breast and abdomen nearly black, legs flavous, the first joint of the anterior tarsi in the male dilated, that of the posterior legs nearly as long as the following joints together, [all the tibiæ with a small spine.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

At once to be distinguished from other nearly similarly-coloured species by the black under-side in connection with the flavous head; the female insect is larger, the antennæ have the basal joints flavous only, and the tarsi are more or less infuscate; the male organ has a very elongate and pointed apex with the lateral margins acute and subangulate, and a slender filiform process is placed at the anterior cavity.

Monocida thoracica, sp. n.

Upper-side black. the clypeus, antennæ, femora and apex of the tibiæ testaceous; thorax minutely punctured, with a small fovea at each side; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured, the extreme suture piceous.

Var. Head, antennæ, the elytra and the tibiæ and tarsi, black.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, bounded behind by a deep, transverse groove, clypeus flavous, labrum piceous, antennæ slender and filiform, testaceous, the third joint one-half longer than the second one, the following joints more elongate; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, the angles thickened, the surface with a shallow fovea at each side, very minutely granulate and punctured, scutellum black; elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, very finely but more distinctly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ broad, continued below the middle, under-side black, legs pale fulvous, the base of the tibiæ black.

Hab. Lower Tugela, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

Closely allied to *M. inornata*, Jac., but differing in the following points:—the head is black at the vertex, not fulvous, the frontal tubercles are not subquadrate but strongly transverse, the thorax has a lateral fovea and the elytra a shallow basal depression of which there is no trace in *M. inornata*.

Sardoides transvaalensis, sp. n.

Metallic green, the lower part of the face, the antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax subquadrate, rugosely punctured, elytra elongate, of similar sculpture, abdomen piceous.

Length 6 millim.

Head coarsely punctured and slightly wrinkled, frontal elevations strongly raised, subquadrate, divided by a deep central groove, clypeus and labrum flavous, antennæ fulvous, the terminal three joints black, fourth joint longer than the third and the longest; thorax about one-half broader than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, the angles tuberculate, the surface rugose and strongly punctured, with three obsolete small foveæ, scutellum black; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, very closely punctured and finely transversely rugose throughout, their epipleuræ broad and concave anteriorly, disappearing below the middle, breast metallic green, abdomen piceous, legs fulvous, the tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. TRANSVAAL.

There are some slight structural differences to be noticed in this species in comparing it with the type, *S. viridicollis*, Jac.; in the latter the thorax is deeply bifoveolate and narrower at the base, and the elytral epipleuræ, although very narrow below the base, are visible; in the present species they are absent, but as all these differences are but one of degree, and the unarmed tibiæ and open cavities agree with the generical characters, it would not be wise to separate the insect, of which I possess three specimens. In the male, which may be known by the dilated first joint of the anterior tarsi, the last abdominal segment is rather deeply foveolate and slightly emarginate at the apex with thickened sides.

Megalognatha, Baly.

The type of this genus is *M. elegans*, Baly, which has been described from apparently female specimens, now in the British Museum. In the male insect the terminal joints are considerably thickened, much more so than in the other sex. *Apophyllia elegantula*, Jac. (the Entomologist, 1891), is identical with this species, and must be omitted altogether. Baly's description of his *M. elegans* differs somewhat from my specimens, as the lower part of the face is not "nigro-piceous" but fulvous, nor does Baly mention the narrow fulvous lateral elytral margins.

Megalognatha bohemani, Baly (*Cæcorune forcicollis*, Jac.).

This is another species which scarcely fits into the genus, as the thorax is transverse and not subquadrate,

although there is a fovea as in most species of the genus. I have described this in the *Entomologist*, 1891, under the above name, as Baly described his species from female specimens, in which the antennæ are but little dilated; in the male they are considerably so, and the terminal joints are fulvous. As Baly's name is the oldest, mine cannot stand, although *Cncorane* is as good a genus for the species as that of Baly's.

Megalognatha hirticollis, sp. n.

Black, the abdomen flavous; thorax finely rugose and pubescent, foveolate anteriorly, elytra closely punctured and finely wrinkled.

Mas. Antennæ very long, the seventh joint dilated anteriorly, hatchet shaped, thorax with a small triangular fovea.

Fem. Antennæ shorter and simple, thorax of nearly similar structure.

Length 8 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations very strongly raised, narrowly oblong, antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the third joint rather longer and more slender than the following three joints, the seventh more strongly dilated at the apex than the rest in the male; thorax as long as broad, all the margins nearly straight, the anterior margin thickened at the middle and followed by a small triangular fovea, rest of the surface finely rugose and pubescent; elytra sculptured like the thorax but without the pubescence, the sutural margin accompanied by another ridge near the apex, under-side and the legs black, abdomen flavous, the last segment more or less black.

Hab. Salisbury, MASHONALAND, on *Zizyphus* (*G. Marshall*).

From *M. rufiventris*, Baly, *M. abyssinica*, Jac., and *M. imbecilla*, Weise, this species may at once be distinguished by the pubescent thorax and its sculpture.

Megalognatha granulicollis, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, the breast and legs black, thorax rufous, minutely punctured and granulate, elytra flavous, convex posteriorly, very finely punctured with a small piceous spot below the middle, abdomen flavous.

Mas. Thorax with a shallow triangular depression, minutely punctured and granulate.

Fem. Thorax coarsely rugose with a very deep triangular excavation.

Length 6 millim.

Mas. Head black, impunctate, labrum flavous, antennæ black, the sixth to the ninth joint dilated, the eighth with a flattened appendage below, the preceding two joints hollowed at the sides; thorax not broader than long, of usual shape with an acute but shallow triangular depression before the middle and a shallow transverse sulcus in front of the depression, the surface very minutely punctured and granulate, scutellum piceous, elytra strongly convex at the posterior portion, constricted at the sides, extremely finely and closely punctured; legs and the breast black.

V. Reenen's Pass, Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

In spite of the great resemblance of this species to *M. suturalis*, Baly, and *M. bipunctata*, Jac., I cannot identify it with either of them, as the thorax is quite differently sculptured and punctured in both sexes, and the head is black. In the first-named species the thorax is strongly punctured and shining and without the triangular groove. *M. bipunctata* has a fulvous head and differently-punctured thorax. The thorax in the female has the depression very deep, bounded at the sides by strongly-raised ridges of perfectly triangular shape, and there are also some raised feeble smooth lines visible at each side; the elytral spot in the specimen before me is just indicated and the suture in both sexes has the usual ridge at the posterior portion.

Megalognatha natalensis, sp. n.

Head, antennæ and the breast black, thorax pale fulvous, strongly punctured, deeply transversely sulcate anteriorly; elytra flavous, finely and closely punctured, strongly depressed below the base.

Length 6 millim.

Fem. Head black, impunctate, antennæ with the apical joints widened, the third and fourth joints more slender, equal; thorax subquadrate, narrowed at the base, the surface strongly and deeply punctured, deeply transversely sulcate anteriorly and to a less extent near the base, the anterior edge of the anterior sulcus strongly raised, scutellum piceous and pubescent at the base; elytra rather deeply depressed below the base, very finely and closely punctured, legs obscure testaceous, stained with fuscous and pubescent, abdomen flavous.

Hab. Frere, NATAL.

Of this species I only know a single female specimen, like *M. melanocephala* the head is black, but the thorax has no tubercles, is less strongly punctured, and altogether

of different sculpture; as in the allied species, the elytral suture has a narrow ridge at the posterior portion.

Megalognatha nigrofasciata, sp. n.

Head and thorax rufous, antennæ, the breast and the legs black, thorax closely punctured, triangularly depressed anteriorly, elytra testaceous, finely and closely punctured, the suture narrowly and a broader lateral band black, abdomen flavous.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head impunctate, rufous, the frontal elevations highly raised, trigonate, antennæ black, the seventh joint widened at the apex, the eighth shorter, triangularly produced into a sharp point at the middle, thorax as long as broad, the sides straight at the base, the disc rather closely and distinctly punctured, with a triangular rather deep depression below the anterior margin, the latter thickened, but not acutely margined, scutellum piceous; elytra scarcely depressed below the base, finely and very closely punctured, testaceous, the suture narrowly piceous, the sides with a broad black band which does not quite extend to the apex; legs and breast black.

Hab. CAPE (my collection).

M. bivostata, Alld., is evidently a closely-allied species, but is described with fulvous legs and antennæ and with lateral elytral costæ, not with a broad black lateral band. The female is unknown to me.

Megalognatha melanocephala, sp. n.

Testaceous, the head, antennæ, the breast and the legs black; thorax subquadrate, elytra finely and closely punctured.

Mas. Thorax impunctate, the anterior margin thickened, the disc obsoletely depressed at the sides and the middle.

Fem. Thorax rufous, strongly punctured, deeply transversely sulcate anteriorly, the sulcus bounded in front by a strongly-raised ridge, the disc with three round tubercles.

Length 7 millim.

♂. Head longer than broad, impunctate, black, shining, frontal tubercles strongly raised, carina acute, antennæ black, the third and fourth joints equal, the following three joints shorter and wider, the rest more slender and elongate; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides slightly narrowed at the base, the surface impunctate, testaceous, the anterior portion slightly transversely thickened and followed by a lateral and median very feeble depression, scutellum pubescent, piceous; elytra distinctly transversely depressed below

the base, very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured; the breast and legs black, closely pubescent, the abdomen testaceous, the anterior margin of the last segment rather deeply concave.

♀. Antennæ simple, the terminal joints slightly widened; thorax rufous, strongly punctured, the disc with three blunt tubercles and preceded by a deep transverse sulcus which is anteriorly limited by a strongly-raised ridge.

Hab. TRANSVAAL.

The black head, testaceous colour, the transverse depression of the elytra and their fine punctuation will distinguish this species from *M. ruficollis*, Alld., and the other species.

Pseudolognatha, gen. n.

Body elongate and parallel, head not longer than broad, frontal elevations transverse, antennæ filiform, the second joint small, the others nearly equal, of normal structure, thorax transverse, subquadrate, the surface more or less foveolate, elytra irregularly punctured and granulate, tibiæ unarmed, metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Type. *P. immaculata*, Jac. (sub *Megalognatha*).

In comparing this insect with a species of *Megalognatha* and the type *M. elegans*, Baly, to which it is generically closely allied, there will be found differences sufficient to justify the separation of the two genera. In the present genus, the head is broad, not produced or longer than broad as in *Megalognatha*, the antennæ in the male have no abnormal joints, and the thorax is distinctly transverse; there is also no thickening of the suture near the apex of the elytra as is nearly always the case in the allied genus, nor are the elytra widened and convex at the posterior portion, but the short and deflexed head will form the principal character of separation between the two genera.

Pseudolognatha salisburyensis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical three joints of the antennæ fuscous, thorax transversely subquadrate, impunctate, elytra metallic blue, extremely minutely granulate and microscopically punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations transverse, narrow, labrum black, antennæ about half the length of the body, fulvous,

the terminal three joints blackish, the intermediate joints slightly triangularly widened, of equal length, the second one short, thorax one-half broader than long or rather broader, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles more distinct than the posterior ones, the surface with a very short and obsolete depression anteriorly and a slightly more distinct one at each side, entirely impunctate, fulvous; scutellum of the latter colour; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, metallic blue, minutely punctured and extremely finely granulate, under-side and the legs fulvous.

Hab. Salisbury, MASHONALAND (*G. Marshall*).

The above description applies to what seems to be the male insect; in the female, the thorax has a deep, transverse fovea near the anterior margin and the antennæ are somewhat thinner, otherwise there is no difference.

Eurycycla, gen. n.

Body elongate, glabrous, antennæ filiform; thorax transverse, broader than the head and as broad as the elytra, narrowed anteriorly, elytra metallic, irregularly punctured, epipleuræ prolonged posteriorly, tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Type. *E. balyi*, Jac. (sub *Megalognatha*).

It is impossible to leave this species in *Megalognatha*, as the thorax is of totally different shape without any depressions, strongly transverse and narrowed anteriorly; in other respects the generic characters agree; I know of no other African genus having a similar-shaped thorax.

Hemicantha flavicornis, sp. n.

Black below, upper-side testaceous, the antennæ very long, flavous, thorax subquadrately transverse, impunctate, elytra subcylindrical, extremely minutely punctured, tibiæ unarmed.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, clypeus triangularly convex, antennæ nearly as long as the body, flavous, the apical joint stained with fuscous, the third twice as long as the second, but shorter than the fourth joint; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rather strongly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles obliquely thickened and slightly produced, posterior margin sinuate, oblique at the angles, the disc with some minute punctures, only visible under a strong

lens, scutellum smooth ; elytra subcylindrical and parallel, extremely closely and finely punctured, under-side black, legs testaceous, the metatarsus longer than the following joints together ; anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

A comparatively small species, allied to *H. piceipes*, Jac., likewise from Natal, but smaller, with entirely flavous and much more slender and longer antennæ, the legs differently coloured and the metatarsus longer. I received two specimens from Mr. Barker.

Platyxantha varicornis, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the head, thorax and the femora darker, the basal and the apical two or three joints of the antennæ black, thorax bifoveolate, impunctate ; elytra extremely finely punctured, tibiæ and tarsi black.

Length 5 millim.

Head as broad as long, the vertex piceous or pale fulvous, impunctate, frontal elevations broadly transverse, divided by a short groove which extends a little way upwards, clypeus acutely carinate, palpi thickened, antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint or two joints black, the following six fulvous, the apical joints black, second joint very small, the rest nearly equal in length ; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one-half broader than long, slightly constricted at the base, the angles slightly oblique ; the disc bifoveolate, impunctate, pale fulvous ; elytra pale testaceous, extremely finely but not very closely punctured, femora, the base of the tibiæ and the abdomen pale fulvous, the breast, the lower part of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

In one specimen (♂) of this species the extreme vertex of the head and the greater part of the breast is blackish, in the other these parts are fulvous ; the coloration of the antennæ and that of the legs are the principal characters of distinction in this species ; the tibiæ are, as usual, unarmed and the metatarsus of the posterior legs is as long as the following joints together.

Monolepta punctipennis, sp. n.

Under-side black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head, thorax and legs flavous, head and thorax distinctly punctured, elytra dark blue, strongly and closely punctured.

Var. Elytra testaceous.

Length 3 millim.

Head obscure fulvous, distinctly but not closely punctured, minutely granulose, frontal elevations broad and flattened, carina not very acute, labrum flavous, palpi piceous, antennæ long and slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, basal joint long and slender, the second, third and fourth, gradually lengthened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles slightly oblique, the surface very closely and comparatively strongly punctured, scutellum small, black; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, much more strongly punctured than the latter, the punctures arranged in very close irregular rows, epipleuræ indistinct below the middle, breast and abdomen black, legs flavous, the metatarsus very elongate.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL (*C. Barker*).

This *Monolepta* may be known by the strong and close punctuation of the elytra, which differs in that respect from any other species of the genus or those placed in *Candezea* which I am acquainted with. I received two blue and two flavous specimens in regard to the elytra, but these agree in all other respects except colour.

Monolepta carulea, sp. n.

Under-side black, upper-side metallic dark blue, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra very closely punctured, the interstices likewise very finely punctate and wrinkled.

Length 4 millim.

Oblong-ovate, the head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, narrow, clypeus broad and thickened, blackish, the space below the eyes at the sides fulvous, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, the lower three or four joints fulvous, the rest black, third joint one-half longer than the second but shorter than the fourth joint; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, the disc convex, impunctate, metallic dark blue, scutellum black; elytra strongly convex, their epipleuræ absent below the middle, the punctuation very fine and close, slightly arranged in rows, the interstices everywhere very minutely punctured and wrinkled; below black, legs fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

The metatarsus of the posterior legs in this species is

shorter than is generally the case in this genus, with which it agrees in all other characters; the uniformly blue upper surface and the sculpture of the elytra will comparatively easily distinguish this species, of which two specimens were forwarded by the Rev. O'Neil.

Candecza (*Iphidea*) *capensis*, Baly.

In a publication by the late Miss Ormerod (*Observat. on African injur. Insects*, 1889, p. 34), Baly has described the above insect and placed it in *Iphidea*, a genus he himself had already withdrawn and considered identical with *Lupeodes* in 1873 (*Trans. Ent. Soc.*, i, p. 187). Miss Ormerod some time ago kindly presented me with the type, and on examination I find the anterior coxal cavities closed and all the other characters identical with *Candecza*. The species agrees in coloration with several others from Africa; it is testaceous above, black below, the thorax is narrowed in front, transverse and impunctate, the scutellum is black, and the elytra are finely and closely punctured with the extreme sutural and lateral margins piceous. I have also received this insect from Grahamstown where the type was obtained, as well as from Malvern, Natal. *C. nigrosuturalis*, Jac., is another closely-allied species, but is a much more narrowly-shaped insect, the antennæ are longer, and the elytra are distinctly margined with black.

Candecza braunsi, sp. n.

Under-side black, upper-side testaceous, antennæ fuscous, legs fulvous, thorax transverse with three small foveæ, elytra extremely closely and finely punctured, their epipleuræ continued to the apex.

Length 7 millim.

Very convex and elongate, the vertex fulvous, impunctate, frontal elevations trigonate, small, carina acute, lower portion of face testaceous, antennæ long and slender, the lower three joints and the base of the fourth and fifth, flavous, the rest fuscous, third joint twice as long as the second, fourth joint longer than the preceding one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior margin rounded, the angles distinct, the disc convex, finely granulate, with three very small foveæ, placed triangularly, scutellum rather small, testaceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, extremely closely impressed with small piceous punctures, under-side black, closely covered with grey pubescence, legs robust, fulvous, the coxæ and the extreme base

of each joint black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs much longer than the following joints together.

Hab. ALGOA BAY (*Dr. Brauns*).

Of nearly similar shape and coloration to *C. hamatura*, Fairm., but the sculpture of the head quite different, the labrum testaceous, not black, the antennæ differently coloured as well as the scutellum, and the elytra more distinctly punctured; from *C. flavicola*, Gerst., the species may be at once distinguished by the black under-side.

Candecza scutellata, sp. n.

Under-side black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the head and thorax pale fulvous, impunctate, scutellum black, elytra testaceous, extremely minutely punctured, tarsi and the posterior femora more or less black.

Length 7 millim.

Again closely allied to *C. Braunsi* and *C. hamatura*, but with the frontal elevations scarcely raised and the clypeus very broad and flat, without carina, the antennæ rather shorter, black, the lower three or four joints flavous; the thorax twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, the surface entirely impunctate, without depressions, scutellum black; elytra somewhat narrowed posteriorly, their punctuation scarcely perceptible, of paler coloration than the thorax, legs fulvous, the posterior femora and the tarsi black, as well as the under-side; metatarsus very elongate.

Hab. ALGOA BAY, CAPE (*Dr. Brauns*).

Of the two specimens, kindly sent by Dr. Brauns, one has the tarsi almost concolorous with the legs; the sculpture of the head and the black scutellum will distinguish this species from its allies.

Candecza infuscata, sp. n.

Bluish-black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax flavous, the latter very finely and obsoletely punctured, elytra bluish-black, very closely and distinctly punctured in irregular rows, legs flavous, the femora and the tarsi more or less fuscous.

Length 3 millim.

Head blackish, impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, clypeus highly convex between the antennæ, the latter of about half the length of the body, black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the third joint about one-half longer than the second; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, the surface very

minutely, closely and obsoletely punctured, flavous; elytra very closely and much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices very slightly wrinkled, bluish-black; under-side of the latter colour, the legs flavous, the femora and the tarsi obscure fuscous to a greater or smaller degree; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Malvern, NATAL.

Closely allied to *C. nigrocarrulea*, Jac., and nearly similarly coloured, but the thorax more obliquely narrowed and the sides quite straight in the last-named species, the elytral punctures finer, and the legs entirely flavous.

Buphonella, gen. n.

Body narrowly elongate, pubescent above, antennæ subfiliform, eyes entire; thorax transversely subquadrate, finely rugose like the elytra, the latter with the lateral margins deflexed, their epipleuræ extremely narrow; anterior coxæ raised, closely approximate, legs slender, the tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the three following joints together, claws bifid at the extreme tip only, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cavities closed.

At first sight, this genus here proposed bears a greater resemblance to the *Eumolpidae*, and more especially to the group *Leprothinæ* than to that of the *Galerucidae*, as the antennæ are more widely apart than is the rule in this last-named tribe; these organs are, however, inserted in front and a little below the eyes; there are the usual frontal elevations, and most important of all, the anterior coxæ are almost united, and hide the prosternum; they resemble in that respect the genus *Buphonida*, Baly, which has likewise closed coxal cavities and bifid claws, but the thorax in that genus is transversely sulcate and of different shape; the claws in the present genus are also rather peculiar, as each claw has the division united and bifid to a small extent at the tip only. *Mombasica*, Fairm., seems also more nearly allied to *Buphonella* than to any other genus of *Galerucidae*.

Buphonella elongata, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate and parallel, black, finely pubescent above, the basal joint of the antennæ and the femora fulvous, thorax subquadrate, very finely rugose, elytra still more finely sculptured, clothed with short grey pubescence; tibiæ unarmed.

Length 5 millim.

Head broad, closely rugose, the middle with a narrow, elongate, smooth raised space, eyes rounded, entire, frontal tubercles trigonate, smooth and tuberculate, clypeus transverse, antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body, black, the basal joint fulvous, the third joint more than twice as long as the second, slightly shorter than the fourth, the following joints slightly thickened, terminal ones thinner; thorax transversely subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the base slightly constricted, the anterior angles obtuse, thickened, the surface sculptured like the head, the rugosities partly confluent, scutellum broader than long, finely rugose; elytra opaque like the rest of the upper surface, extremely finely rugose and pubescent, body below and the tibiæ and tarsi black, the femora fulvous, the last abdominal segment triangularly emarginate (♀ ?).

Hab. Salisbury, MASHONALAND (*G. Marshall*).

Two exactly similar specimens were obtained by Mr. Marshall.

Ergana fulvipes, sp. n.

Under-side black, upper-side dark metallic blue, basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax transverse, very minutely punctured, elytra closely and strongly punctured.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head broad and short, impunctate, deeply transversely grooved, frontal elevations strongly convex, trigonate, clypeus very broad and swollen, labrum and palpi blackish, the penultimate joint of the latter dilated, antennæ extending to half the length of the body, black, the lower four joints flavous, third joint longer than the second, the intermediate ones slightly widened; thorax more than one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the posterior margin to a less extent, the surface convex, very finely and closely punctured, scutellum black, impunctate, elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, posteriorly widened, extremely closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices finely wrinkled and furnished with still smaller punctures; legs fulvous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Dunbrody, CAPE COLONY (*Rev. O'Neil*).

A typical species, and distinguished by its system of coloration.